TWO DAYS LATER THOM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NO PROSPECT OF WAR.

By the British and North American mail steamer Asia we have dates from Liverpool, London, and by telegraph from Paris and other parts of the Con inch of Europe to the 14th metant, including various com-mercial reports to the close of the markets on that day. The Asia sailed from Liverpool soon after 4 e'clock p. m. of the 14th inst., and arrived at this port toon after 10 o'clock on Friday forenoon.

The Fulton arrived at Southampton on the morning of Saturday, the 14th.

of Saturday, the 14th.

Although the Anglo-American question still occupies a large share of public attention, commercial men seem to have not much fear of any real disturbance of relations between England and the United States, Mr. Dallae, it was understood, would not be dismissed Such, at least, is the remor which our correspondent repeats from Liverpool and Manchester, although it is not confirmed by the conversation which took place in Parliament, on the evening preceding the steamer's departure, when Lords Clarendon and Palmerston gave the country to understand that the Government had not come to a decision whether Mr Dallas shall be dismissed or not.

On the other hand, the obstinucy of the Government is awakening the attention of the country to the terrible consequences which a war with America would produce, and as Manchester is moving in the matter and the Conservative party seem particularly interested, it is hoped the result will be-not war, but the everthrow of the Palmerston administration; for it cannot be overlooked that, while the organs of the British Government continue to reiterate that the ex-citement is kept up by President Pierce and his cabinet for private ends, the excitement in England is main-ly attributable to the necessity that exists for the Palmerston set to have some rallying cry to keep themselves in power.

A peace address to the people of the United States was placed for signature in the Manchester Exchange, and received 8,000 signatures in a few hours. The address is appended:

ADDRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA FROM THE CITIZENS OF

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA PROM THE CITIZENS OF MANCHESTER.

PRIENDS AND BRETHREN: We venture to address you under a deep feeling of solemnity, occasioned by the perilous condition into which the relations of our two great countries have been thrown, by the mistakes or the misconceptions of our respective Governments.

Whatever may be the errors of either or both of these Governments we cannot derive that we have the Whatever may be the errors of either or both of these Governments, we cannot forget that we have to do with a people who, for domestic enlightenment, commercial enterprise, and political importance, take rank among the first nations upon the earth; and who, by expansion, increase of population, and Christian philauthropy, promise at 10 distant period to attain the highest degree of influence among the Governments of the civilized world. A brotherhood of race, and a community of interests, have sprung up between our two nations, more intimate, more continuous, and more comprehensive than the world has ever seen before.

fore.

Never in recognized history were two great communities so closely allied by blood, or so intimately blended by their common interests; and never before was it given to the world to witness a union where so much was involved of the wealth, the prosperity, and happines of distinct States, each having its separate appense or distinct States, each having its separate government, and being under the control of its own adependent laws. We are, therefore, all the more alive—and allow us to add, tremblingly alive—to whatever may affect this union, and interrupt the harmony that has so long existed between us to our recuprosed advantage, and we believe to the benefit of the whole world. Providence has made us mutually dependent. world. Frovidence has made us mutually dependent; so much so, indeed, that whatever would seriously injune the one, would, to an equal extent, seriously injune the other. As the direct consequence of this providential arrangement, we are equally interested with yourselves in the material that is grown in your selves the convex the express to every fields, the shipping that conveys the cargoes to every market of the universe, and in the engless train of re-lationships that the most princely commerce of the world has interwoven between us for its own auxiliary

world has interwoven between us for its owa auxiliary support.

In a word, we are of one blood, of one family, and of one religion—our soiz, by long-continued emigration, are spread over your soil, and you have made them happy by every domestic endearment!—a higher than human destiny has made our interests identical, and interwoven the prosperty of the one State with the prosperity of the other; we are, therefore, placed among the nations in a position to show what national friendships may accomplish, where rivalry is directed to a common good, and where success is equally shared between the rivals. And shall war be permitted to sever us? Shall battle and bloodshed, confagration and the sword, be allowed to divide these whom God and mutual interest have made one; and to convert into national enemies, brethren by blood, by race, and by religion? In the name of humanity and civilization—in the name of our common M sker and of his Holy faith, which both nations profess to believe and practice, wessy no? Their is no sacrifice of time, of wealth, and of influence, that we would not be ready to make to prevent so dire a catastrophe not be ready to make to prevent so dire a catastrophe among mankind—a catastrophe that we believe would

among mankind—a catastrophe that we believe would more directly tend than any other possible event, to throw the world back into the barbarism of the feudal ages, and to furnish despotism with a plausible pretext for bankshing every form of constitutional government from the face of the carth.

We implore you, therefore, brethren, in the name of all that is sacred and valuable among mankind, to employ such methods as your own judgments shall approve of restraining your Government in any warlike tendency that it may have exhibited: assuring you that we on our part will exert ourselves to the utmost of our power to produce a similar effect upon the Government of the British Crown. We believe that much the firmer that all the two of the dispute that now imperies the peace of the two countries has arisen in mistake and not in design—and of the dispute that now imperis the peace of the two countris has arisen in mistake and not in design—and we further believe that a calm and quiet survey of the question, will even yet lead to a satisfactory solution of every difficulty, and to the removal of every cause of contention and complaint. This we are conviced may best be done by submitting the whole case to the arbitration of some power friendly to both partice—and while such a course would avoid the havoe, the cost, and the disgrace of war, it would tend to make our union firmer than ever, and through our example to exhibit the superiority of constitutional liberty and of the Christian faith to the civilized world. We therefore, breatren, implore you to exert your utmost influence with the diovernment of the United States in favor of the method of averting the calculities of war, assuring you with all solemnity that we will do the same, to the fullest extent of our power, with the Government of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; and sincerely praying that our mutual efforts may be attended with complete success, we remain yours, in the bonds of an inseparable national friendship.

The following may or may not have reference to the

The following may or may not have reference to the American disputes, but it is generally regarded here as a demonstration against the United States, and certain of the lower order of presses exhibit an unseemly

tain of the lower order of presses exhibit an unseemly amount of exultation thereat:

"The ships of war Nile, 21 guns, Capt. Mundy; Shan.on, 51, new screw frigate; Pylades, 21, Capt. d'Eyncourt; and Cossack, 21, Capt. Fanshawe, have been telegraphed to prepare with all possible dispatch for foreign service—destination supposed to be a r-n-dezvous on the coast of America. Alt the commanders of the gunboats at Portsmouth were also called to the Port Admirals on Tuesday morning—it was rumored to receive instructions for active service at telegraph notice. When these veasels sail there will be upon, or on their way to, the North American and West Indian station, the following fie; t. Nile, 91; Powerful, 84; Boccawen, 70 (flag); Imaum, 72; Pembroke, 60; Cornwallis, 60; Euryalus, 51, Amphion, 34, Vestal, 26; Eurydice, 26; Termagant, 24; Cossack, 21; Pylodes, 21; Arachne, 18; Mallacca, 18; Falcon, 17; Archea, 15; Mariner, 12; Espiegle, 12; Arab, 12; Daring, 12; Buzzard, 6; Argus, 6; Basilisk, 6; Scorpion, 6; Hermes, 6. The 12 gun aloops are fitted with the new "long 32's", and the six-gun steamor's guns are all of the new long range. If the gunboats be raken into account, about 80 of the new guns may beyeded to the computation. The light squadron of depatch-steamers and gunboats, under the command of Captain Watson, in the Imperieuse, of 51 guns, and compassing of the first named class the Wanderer, the Victor, the Ringdove, the Lapwing, the Pioneer and the Unkepid, and of the second named the Starling, the James, the Beaver and the Drake arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, to fill up with coal and provisions, in consequence of a telegraph from the Admiralty to that effect."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Free Cur Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, Jone 13, 1856.

The three days which have elapsed since I wrote last have given us no satisfactory light on the American queetion. We are still withou; official

information of Crempton's dismissal, though the impression is general that he has been dismissed. We are not sure whether Mr. Dal'as will be sent away. Government are obstinately silent, and toe Opposition does not apply that peine forte et dure which might squeeze something out of their obstinacy. "We shall ask questions," say they, "and get no answers;" and such (up to last night, when Dieraeli once more tried it) has been their fate. Government are very anxious to shirk discussion as here, to occupy attention instead of it—anything, till Pierce is out, when they hope the excitement on your side will go down. Meanwhile, as the Bluebooks get diffused. I don't think the long as they can-are glad of anything there, or get diffused, I don't think their "case stands so hopefully with the country as it did some time since. Buchanan's "statements" are mas-terly, more grasping and muscular than the fine-drawn pleading of our slim and graceful Villiers. But Crampton has been much injured by the reve-lation of his neglect about the dispatch which he absolutely delayed four months in sending to Marcy. Exuso—you know the saying—and what kind of diplomatist is he likely to be in the long run? Now, if we can get rid of the row about the Enlistment—I don't say by unmanly retreat, but by refusing to put up with the errors of our Foreign Office, and leaving it to them to save their dignity—the air is quieter to see our way in, about Central America; and that the English people will fight willingly for the right to protect the Mosquito Indians, Ruatan, &c., I do not believe. I am in hopes that our Government, suspecting this, will manage to set a new treaty ou foot, more favorable to your position in those regions. In fact, I don't see on what Lord Palmerston relies to carry him through, if he should wish (as his character n.skes probable) to go through with a high hand. His Ministry is not intrinsically strong; and in this matter the Tories and Radicals are against him, and the country doesn' seem so inflammatory as he may have hoped. The sponse not being so quick as it hoped; and the Government press proper is really not important. All things considered, therefore, I am still as confident in my pacific expectations as ever, and don't wender that so many public men laugh at the idea of a war. I only trust we shall now settle the questions once for all—the big Central American Blue-book (in which I invested five and sixpence) being one of the most melancholy works I ever read. The formalities, the repetitions, the postponements, the prolixity of that correspondence of six years, are wearying in the extreme. I only wonder that nothing so practical as downright force d la Walker was resorted to earlier—when the course of events was hurrying on, and the diplomatists kept only talking. By the way, it will be some time yet before all the position becomes widely intelligible here. Our public have not the familiarity with the names of Greytown (or San Juan de Nicaragua), Belize, &c., &c., you have, and three out of four don't know yet how we come to be at Greytown at all. must be patient with us, therefore, for a time; and all the more because the above-mentioned course of events is working ever for you, while our interests stand still. I think that the real question put to the English world will be: Does fate seem to de sign Central America for you or for the Yankees!
If for the last, are all these semi-dubious British claims of "protection," &c., worth fighting for? Doesn't the Yankees' business lie thereabouts, and ours only partly so, and far more elsewhere? Once let this way of looking at it get its chance, and you will not, I believe, find us hard to deal with. But we must both take care that this practical view is not put aside for angry jealousy and a notion that we are being bullied by you. Shou'd that prevail, Englishmen, who are always more or less ready to

show a great deal of good feeling and rude sansa in this controversy, and as rumors of a quarrel with America reach them, are honestly vexed? Some stir was created on Wednesday by the news that a squadron was preparing "for North America." That a squadron is preparing is certain. The Nile, 91; Shannon, 51 (new screw frigate); Pylades, 21, and Cossack, 21, are now preparing for sea, in different stages of advancement. The suphosts at Portsmouth are liberium. ment. The gunboats at Portsmouth are likewise talked of as on the move. A light squadron un-der a frigate is assembling of Falmouth. Our vessels are generally being more heavily armed than was usual some time since. A portion of our than was usual some time since. A portion of our navy is still employed, of course, in conveying troops from the Crimea; and the "reductions," so loudly talked of some time since, proceed very leis urely. That the new squadron just spoken of will sail for Halifax is not unlikely. But you know that in all cases of dispute these "demonstrations" are part of the diplomacy. I attach no importance to the present one—remembering so many movements of the kind in previous tiffs with powers, all of which came to nothing. I shall keep my eye on our navy news, and let you

fight, might be brought to fight with namesakes and relatives. Do you know, our poor population here (these from whom the emigrant class comes)

know what goes on.

So much for the "difficulty," which is stationary till a new mail comes. Our politics are dull, meanwhile, and our unproductive session lingers on. We have a few political topics, and I must make the most of them that I can. Roebuck is the new Chairman of the Adminis

trative Reform Association, and in that capacity has just issued an address, in which he shows ho he hopes to make it serviceable. It has been a failure hitherto, as everybody admits; and he may do something, for, though somewhat acrid and cynical, he is bold, c'ever and honest. Why it has been a failure involves a number of considerations, but the fact that we were at war was the first obstacle. The war not only crushed all domestic movements and reforms, but it gave a distinctly conservative tone to the public mind, as has before been pointed out in my letters. Then, the mer who got up the Association were none of them men either of the weight or wit necessary for the task. Their real sim (and Foebuck's aim) was to force open the governing ranks—to moderate the power and exclusiveness of the great families; but this is a Herculean task. If the "families" were a kno of grandees like those of Spain, standing chiefly on of grandees like those of Spain, standing chiefly on their rank and quarterings, it would be easier to shake them than to shake a peculiar, mixed and very wealthy aristocracy like ours, which has its roots syread down through the middle classes and the people. Their wealth places them on a hight above that of the greatest merchants; on a hight above that of the greatest merchants; for what fortune engaged in trade can vie with some £200,000 a-year from land, i.e. at thirty years' purchase, some six millions? And this wealth is a political kind of wealth-involving county and borough influence, State patrouage, church patronage, a great yeomanry-following—a great middle-class support, &c. But then consider the prestige from the hereditary element; that the proprietor of all then consider the prestige from the here ditary element; that the proprietor of al this is born into government, and has an oppor tunity to learn it in practice (with which no abilities can dispense); and that he is related to three ties can dispense); and that he is retained! What or four more magnates of the same stamp! What or four more magnates of the same stamp! What can stand against this kind of power? No won-der that the Duke of Bedford pulls down and sets up cabinets, and that for years together our Gov-ernments are so many variations on the same ring of names—Howards, Russells, Seymours, Greys; of names—Howards, Kursells, Seymours, Greys, Greys, Seymours, Russells, Howards. The Howards alone have a "connection" which embraces half-a-dozen of the greatest houses in England and Scotland. It is not "blood" alone which makes the power; there are very old families with little the power; there are very old families with little enough: it is a mixture of powers. Probably the governing houses owe most to the Reformation and the Revolution—to having fastened themselves on the administration of the country under the weak and ignorant Georges. With them, office constitutes a kind of nobility—precisely as it did at Reme; and their rule is practically an oligarchy, ruling by the House of Commons. Of course it is liable to be shaken, now and then, by agitation; but how often can you expect a country to be earnest how often can you expect a country to be earness enough for such tasks? The mere ambition to have political power is not common in England. Able men who feel it prefer seeking it by the aristocracy to seeking it against them; and in the long run. The Times (with all its bluster) is faithful to the "system." I dare say the editor's father has

"system." I dare say the editor's father has

a snug appointment; and you see, that instead of treating our bungling in your business as an in-

stance of mismenagement (which it assuredly is, as much as mything in the Russian war), it supports it, and, as cautiously as possible, justifies it. Roebuck's game is this: He shows the Associa tion that they must fight their battle in the House tion that they must fight their battle in the House of Commons, and advises an organization to influence the constituencies. This is perhaps the best thing they could do; but, you will see, they will make nothing of it. Parliamentary talent is a special talent, and the best you can get can do little if the sentiment of the audience be against it. The tone of the House (as is abundantly shown in that sentime determ book. The Stranger in Parliathat capital clever book, The Stranger in Parlia-ment. by E. M. Whitty) is essentially aristocratic. Besides it would be gross injustice to say that the system is not supported by men of brains. What-ever fault we may find with Pam, (who is worldlya scoffer—an intriguer—and all the rest of it) he is quite able to hold his own against these Reformers. They must be careful, too, of their clever men, when they get them or Pam will send them off with appointments to Hong-Kong, as he did his impeacher, Mr. Chisholm Anstey. Keo is safe in a Judgeship; Bernal Osborne in his pos You can't do better, as a clever man, than assail people here, till they give you something. You must pelt them with stones, and they will fling cocca-nuts, like asses. We are cynical, you see, my dear TRIBUNE; it is the prevailing tone of our

A great miners' strike has just ended in Scot-land—the men giving in, dead-beat, after horrible suffering—and going back to their work with rage in their hearts. A pretty human relation this— between man and nan! Mutual defiauce, that is the common attitude of employer and employed in these walks, especially in Scotland, where the feeling of personal independence is stronger and keener than it is here. The rise of the great Scottish manufacturers is one of the most marked features of our times. The iron-masters are buying lands everywhere, from the Tweed to the Orkneys -clearing away those old gentle houses which have produced so many able men-aye, and sent have produced so many able men—aye, and sent them to America too—as your James Buchanan is there to testify, and as Judge Haliburton in Canada testifies likewise! One iron family, the Bairds, has brught the Closeburn of the Kirkpatricks—the Stichell of the Pringles, and other famous spots. It is the age of iron with a vergesance. But how comes the working man who produces all this "greatness" to fare so ill? It may be all very fine that a McBurgins has bought out be all very fine that a McBuggins has bought out a Graham or a Lindsay, is toadying Buccleugh, and swears a little in broad Scotch in the presence of ladies in a drawing-room. But how about the poor McB., grimy, sweaty and sad, with a little half-fed family growing up heathens in the land of Knox? I want to see something done for him before he tries to do something irregular for him-

Clarendon's reply to Count Cavour's long "note" about the grievances of Italy has been published lately, and is just as hopeful an affair as one might have expected; that is to say, it promises nothing, and preciets nothing. It sets forth, to be sure, that they (her Majesty's Government) "cannot "hesitate to declare their opinion that the occupation of the Papal territory by foreign troops "constitutes an irregular state of things." But then it adds that "this state of things" has "for "some years been established," and "could not "some years been established," and "could not
"suddenly be brought to a close without some
"danger to public order." Of course, they
"entertain a hope" that things will be better some
day, and that is all. I told you before that cool
people here hoped nothing from the sentimental
stuff which was talked about the time of the Paris Congress How can you expect vigorous action about Italy from men who really believe at bottom in nothing but "order," and justly dread the revolutions which must ultimately shake them. revolutions which must ultimately shake themseizes? And who is to urge them on in England?
The bulk of the people are apathetic. The Libersls? But liberalism is divided into parties. The
party which "sympathises," has little hold on the
meneyed classes; while the powerful and practical
redicalism of Manchester detests intervention and
dreads it and does not care a whit for anything
about Italy but its exports and imports.
When once this is fairly considered, it becomes evident that there is no chance of real
English interference with Italy for any purpose comes evident that there is no chance of real English interference with Italy for any purpose of reform or humanity; and the man who preaches to Italians that there is, is a wicked and mischiev ous liar. By the latest accounts, too, France is as little disposed for her relief as England. Napoleon is gradually consolidating his throne, and not likely to quarrel either with Austria or the not likely to quarrel either with Austria or the Pope. So Bomba remains at Gueta, the same black and brutal tyrant that we knew of old, shu up like a Tiberius and legislating about "wide awakes" in a wild and variable manner. I sus-pect, myself, that there is a dash of insanity about Bomba (all readers of Suctonius know how naturally this is superinduced on weak minds by un-limited power), and I wish, as we can't get his head cut off, we could at all events get it shaved. He certainly has more obstinacy than most despots, for, in 1848, when they were all bolting (with what Carlysle calls equisite ignominy), Bomba held firm and pointed cannon at all the chief thoroughfares. He sticks to this policy still, and

is always ready with shot and steel. Talking of murderers (as we are), our famous William Palmer will be hanged by the time the steamer sails with this letter. The excitement rages still. Special trains are arranged for. Stafford will swarm. Bets depend on his confessing or not. There are several editions of the trial, and there is a biography of bim, with "Paimer at School," and goodness knows what details, to feed the fiercest curiosity of the kind that I remember. We have had the whole question of capital pun-ishment up again, though of course Ewart failed ishment up again, though of course Ewart landed totally to get a patient hearing in the House. Indeed, at the best of times, one would rather be banged than hear Ewart against hanging—so abbanged than hear Ewart against hanging—to abjectly feeble is that bore; but now, with so vile a criminal waiting his doom, the world feels that the agitation is ill timed. In replying to Ewart, Sir George Grey took occasion to say that the execution of women was by no means abolished, as some people recently have begun to say. The fact is, there has been an authorard and remarks number of women reprieved since one got off, as number of women reprieved since one got off, as insane, after a murder, who had been nurse to the Queen. As usual, there has been a reaction after all this mercy; and we may expect to see a batch of creatures executed, who are no worse than batches who have lately got off. Palmer remains. I may observe, firm and mute, and I think will confess nothing.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the Earl of Derby—In consequence, my lords, of the very serious character of the intelligence said to have been received within the last few days, and of the critical state of our relations with the United States of America, I shall abstain from offering any comment upon the question which I feel it my duty to put to her Majesty's Government, and I hope that in so doing I aball meet the approbation of your lordships. The question which I wish to put to the noble earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is, whether, in the last few days, the Government have received any official intermation from the American Embassador to this Court of the intention of the Government of the United States to suspend all diplomatic intercourse with this country by dismissing Mr. Clampton and withdrawing the exequature from the three British counts? I wish to know also whether, if there were any such communication, it was made in writing; and, censuls? I wish to know also whether, if there were any such communication, it was made in writing; and, if so, whether her Majesty's Government object with out delay to lay that communication before Parliament! I wish also to know whether, in the event of such a communication having been received, her Majesty's Government are prepared to state to Parliament the course which they intend to advise her Majesty to rursus!

ment the course which they intend to advise her Majesty to pursue?

The Earl of Clarendon—My Lords, in reply to the question of the noble Earl, I have to state that the question of the noble Earl, I have to state that the question of the noble Earl, I have to state that the question of the noble Earl, I have to state that the question of the noble Earl, I have to state that the question of this Government were satisfactery as regarded the fact of no instructions having been sent and of no intention having existed on the part of this Government in any way to violate or in fringe the law of the United States. The answer given to Mr. Dallas with respect to Mr. Crampton and our Consuls was not, however, equally satisfactory, and it appeared that they were still to be considered as representatives unacceptable to the Government of the United States. The President had therefore determined upon sending Mr. Crampton his passports, and withdrawing the exequature from the three Corsuls. The dispatch was read to me by Mr. Dallas, and a copy of it has been furnished to me, but her Majesty's Government have not yet finally de-

termined upon the course which they will recommend her Majesty to pursue. As soon as they have arrived at a final determination it will be their duty to lay a copy of the dispatch on the table of the House, and to announce to Palliament the decision to which they have come. I think it right also to mention that Mr. Dallas, at the same time, in commanication to me Pave come. I think it right also to mention that Mr. Dallas, at the same time, in communicating to me another dispatch relating to questions with regard to Central America, informed me that Mr. Marcy stated that there were certain points upon which it was possible that the arbitration of a third Power might be usefully resorted to, but, at the same time, his opinion was that the whole question might be settled by direct negotiation.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMOSS Mr. Disraeli—I would now make that inquiry of the roble lord which I was prevented by his absence from making yesterday. I would ask the noble lord whether information has now reached him that diplomatic relations between her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the Government to which he was accredited have ceased? Whether, also, the noble lord has learnt that the exequatur has been withdrawn from several of her Majesty's consus in the United States? And, if this information be true, whether the poble lord is meanared to inform the whether the noble lord is prepared to inform the House what course her Majesty's Government are ready, under these circumstances, to take? [Hear, hear].

ready, under these circumstances, to take? [Hear, hear].

Lord Palmerston—My noble friend at the head of the Foreign D-partment received late on the evening of the day befere yestercay, from Mr. Dallas, two dispatches addressed to Mr. Dallas by Mr. Marcy, the Storetary of State for Foreign Affairs in the United States—one upon the subject of the Recruiting Question; the other upon the subject of Central American affairs. The question of the right hon, gentleman relates to the first, and I shall confine my statement to that. It resulted from that dispatch that the United States Government, although perfectly satisfied with the explanation offered by Her Majesty's Government and conveyed by Lord Clarendon, with regard to the course which Her Majesty's Government had pursued, and although they deemed that explanation as perfectly settling the question as far as the Government was concerned, nevertheless, for reasons which they allege, and upon documents of which they are copies, they do not express themselves equally satisfied with regard to the course pursued by her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the three Consule, at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New-York; and they expressed to Mr. Dallas, for communication to her Majesty's Government, their intention to deliver paraports to Mr. Crampton, and to revoke—which of course every Government has a right to do—the exequator of those three Consuls. With regard to the course which her Majesty's Government deem it right to take on a matter so important as that, the right honorable gentleman and the House will feel that until the Government bave had an opportunity of giving full consideration to all the circumstances it cannot be expected I should say anything further [4 ear, hear].

Mr. H. Baillie—I wish to ask the noble lord whether he will fix a day on which I can bring on the motion of which I have given notice? The Army Estimates are fixed for Monday. I am not disposed to name a day, there will be no other course for me but to bring on the motion on Monday, when Lord Palmerston-My noble friend at the head of the

accommodation to the honorable gentleman. Interfore, if it does not suit bim to bring on his motion on
Monday, when the Army Estimates are proposed, he
shall have his choice of Taurday or Friday.

Mr. M. Gibson—I understood the noble lord to state
that Mr. Dallas made a communication to the Government with reference to the Gentral American question
as well as the recruiting question. May I ask the
noble lord whether he feels at liberty to inform the
House whether any answer is contained in that communication to the proposal to submit the Central
American question to arbitration; or whether he will
state what is the nature of the second communication?

Lord Palmerston—It would be necessary to enter
into cetails to give any minute explanation of that
point. The general tenor of the communication is,
that the United States Government think the main
parts of the question can best be settled by direct
communication between the two Governments.

Mr. H. Baillie—As the noble lord has been good
enough to allow me to name the day, I will say Thursday.

Lord Palmerston—I hope the honorable gentleman

enough to allow me to name the day, I will say Thursday.

Lord Palmerston—I hope the honorable gentleman will give us notice of what he means to move.

Mr. M. Gibson—In case of direct negotiation failing, does the American Government refuse arbitration?

Lord Palmerston—There is no refusal of arbitration.

Mr. Hadfielo—I wish to ask the noble lord whether, before any decisive step is taken, the opinion of this House will be taken on the subject?

Lord Palmerston—The practice of the Governments of this country, acting upon their own responsibility [Cheers], is to take the course which they may think right [Hear].

Mr. C. Hindley—As the packet goes to-morrow to the United States, are the Government likely to send an answer to the dispatch by it?

Lord Palmerston made a remark which was inaudible.

ble.

Mr. Disraeli—I was about to ask another question when an bon member interfered. I may be allowed to express a hope that the noble lord will place the dispatches on the table before this debate takes

place.

1/rd Palmerston—That will depend on the man-ter in which the Government may reply to the dis-

Patches.
Lord J. Russell-I wish to say a few words with refor not to the statement of my noble friend at the head of the Government, It appears from my coble friend's statement, that Her Mejesty's Minister at Washington has been formished with his passports and desired to leave America; that Mr. Dallas, the American Minisleave America; that Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at this Court, has been furnished with instructions with regard to certain points connected with the Ceutral American question, upon which it is desired that direct negotiation should take place between the two countries; and that with regard to other points an arbitration will be agreed to. I do not wish at all to find fault with my noble friend for not giving further information to the House, but I think this is a most critical state of affairs, and that the House ought to have some information with respect to it. I do not now propose to ask my noble friend any question, as he has stated that the Government have not decided upon the course they will take; but I shall think it my duty on Monday, before the House enters upon the consideration of the samy estimates, to ask my noble friend for some explanation of the course which the Government propose to adopt. It is not perhaps desirable that this House should require any discussion to take place upon these subjects. Although it would be somewhat of a surrender of the privileges of the House, I can conceive that circumstances may be such that all discussion and explanation onet to be avoided: on these surjects. Although it would be somewhat of a surrender of the privileges of the House, I can conceive that circumstances may be such that all discussion and explanation ought to be avoided; but I cannot but p-receive that while the House is silent upon these subjects, they have been taken up by the newspapers, and that articles have appeared in some of those newspapers ra'her calculated to give the Americans an impression highly unfavorable to the continuance of peace between the two countries. [Hear, hear.] Now, I am so persuaded that this House and the while nation earnestly desire the continuance of peace [cheers], that I think it is most desirable that my noble friend should take an early opportunity of stating the views of the Government. I shall, therefore, on Monday next, before the House goes into Committee of Supply, ask my noble friend what course the Government intend to pursue with regard to Mr. Dailas, the American Minister at this Court, and whether the negotiations proposed by the American Government will be entered into by Her Majesty's Government?

From The London Times, June 14.

If there ever was an occasion on which the boldest might wish to be silent, it is when, on the eve of a colli-sion between two worlds, and, what is worse, two peo-If there ever was an occasion on wheat he obtalest might wish to be silent, it is when, on the eve of a collision between two worlds, and, what is worse, two peoples of the same race and tongue, there arrives a message of the gravest import, which must be replied to, yet which acmits of no simple and consistent construction. We have no reason to believe that there exists any private clue to the enigma with which American diplomacy is trying the ingenuity and the courage of our statesmen. The American Government takes the very strong act of dismissing our Minister and three Consuls. By the side of this strong act it has sent what is described as a most conciliatory document, expressing itself fully satisfied with the course taken by the British Government, and hoping that the dismissal of the Minister and Consuls will not be taken amps. If the dismissal was for one thing, and the accompanying civilities for another—if there were only a difference of tone between an act and a document that happered to be cotemperaneous, that at least would be intelligible. But they are upon the same subject. The American Government has always maintained that our Government has been implicated in the proceedings of its Minister and Consuls. If it has now given up that charge, this is the first time, and, without the document before us, we are lat la loss to imagine in what words it has done this. But, whatever those words, by whatever contrivance of courtesy it acquits our Government of the charge, it is impossible to diagns the fact that the dismistal of the Minister and the Consuls is the actual result of the controversy, and the thirg which the American Government all along thereton d and we deprecated. As for the effect on the world at large, not only upon the great theater of nations, but, what is more important, the two peoples in mediately concerned, an act must have in initely more weight than any quantity of words. It is a very old and familiar saying that speech makes small impression compared with a startling spectacle.

in this case we are not even allowed to suppose that the American Government has our conciliation very much at heart, as a final object. It is a far more natural construction of this double policy that it wishes to persuade us into suffering an insult. It wishes to dismise our representatives, and so take a verdict in its favor, without any inconvenient consequences. It would assume the power to boast that it had dene to us what we vertured not to do in return. But that is not the whole of the complication. Together with an act of insult, and words deprec story of our resentment, there arrives also a communication offering a prospect of settling our Central American differences, and assecting to our proposed arbitration. Thus, amid courtesies and hopes, there is a sort of lure held out that, if we will take a defeat upon one question, we may possibly obtain a settlement upon the other. the other.

When one has to encounter strange, unintelligible the other.

When one has to encounter strange, us intelligible and compromising conduct, one has to choose commonly between two ways of meeting it. The first recommends itself on the score of discretion, and even charity. It is that we should attempt to make the best of it, to hope for the best, to co for the best; that we should yield and comply if we possibly can; that we should look for any loophole to escape from an impossible position, and strike a bargain in which we must not expect to have entirely our own way. No doubt, such a course is often possible and wise, but it is never safe unless it comes in the form of a comprehensive offer, or from some one qualified to make such an offer and conclude upon it; or on some occasion in which all the questions at issue may be reviewed and decided. In the present instance we see nothing at all but a move as in a game of chess where the player is committed to nothing but the move, and every subsecunt step in the game is left to his own supreme discretion. The American Government has dismissed our Minister and Consuls, for a reason which our Govour Minister and Consuls, for a reason which our Government maintains to be no reason. That is the only substantial part of the move. That the American Government has done it in such a way as to induce us substantial part of the move. That the American Government has done it in such a way as to induce us to take it as quietly and patiently as possible is a minor affair, and, of course, is to be expected. The question is whether we can accept such a rebuff. The more logical course is to reply in the very terms of our antagonist's move. He has dismissed our representative with the utmost possible civility, and in the entire confidence that we shall not be offended. We can, if we please, do the same. We can let Mr. Dallas return to the United States with the assurance that we have not it will to them, and only regret that they have put a wreng construction on our conduct. Mutatis, mutandis, there is not a word in the commanication reported from Washington that may not be returned in the most cordial spirit. Of course, we would very much rather that the controversy advanced step by step nearer to a solution, but it is the American Government that leads it the other way. The American Government tell us that our Minister and Consuls have become disagreeable affair. Mr. Dallas is personally an agreeable man, but he has been made the channel of the intelligence that Mr. Cramp'on and the Consuls have been dismissed. This, of course, must make his preserce painful to this country. Such might be called the logical mode of replying to the last move on the American side. That move has been made with much art, and the reply should be made with not less. These are the two courses open to our Government, and we presume it to be now anxiously engaged in the choice between them. choice between them.

And we presume it to be now anxiously engaged in the choice between them.

From The Dady News, June 14.

We have no doubt that the explanation which Lord John Russell is to seek from Government on Monday will be such as to allay all apprehensions of a rupture between this country and the United States. On the conduct of the existing American Executive we will not at present take upon us to pronounce a judgment. With regard to the American people, we do not need at this time of day to state what our feelings and opinions are. When Lord John Russell stated yesterday, in the House of Commons, that the whole ration desire a continuance of peace with America, he stated the single and literal truth. It is not that this country is afraid of war with any other; but independently of the consideration that the Anglo-Americans are so closely allied with us in blood, language, and principles of social action—independently, too, of the paltriness of the grounds of dispute which have given rise to the present difficulties, there are additional resons why England should at this moment be peculiarly reluctant to engage in hostilities with the United States. There is a noble field of exertion opening upon England, from which a war with America would infallibly withdraw our attention and divert our resources. We are called upon to watch over and encourage the dawning promise of national independence of the Tunkish Empire for which we have been fighting. We are called upon to avail ourselves of the restoration of security to Turkey for the initiation and development of grand schemes for accelerating the interchange of communication and the transport of goods and pass ugers between Great Britain and its Indian territories. Avocations like these—tending to promote the institutions and permanent tranquility to civilized Europe, tending to bring within the pale of civilization countries and peoples which tow lie beyond its outer verge—set those to which the best heads and hearts of England are eager to devote themselves. It will not cent occasion we have canvassed the difficulties attending such a course of action, and need not again go over the ground here. Immedia's war with America is out of the question—the danger is in unforseen collisions which might precipitate hostilities. We behieve that the strictest injunctions have been forwarded to commanders on the American station carefully to avoid all risks of this description; but it is obvious that even the temporary cessation of diplomatic inter course between the Governments at Washington and Rt. James's may render the task of carrying out these injunctions more difficult. We cling confidently to our belief that there will be no war; and we trust that the present embarrassments may have the good effect of teaching our statesmen to devote more stucy to our relations with America, and those vast occanic regions in which Englishmen and Americaps are so licible to come in contact. The truth is that our English statesmen, nursed in the diplomatic traditions of the past, have too long persisted in devoting their attention almost exclusively to European politics. In the near future the politics of Europe will torm the least part of our care. Our settlements in America, India, Africa, and Australia—our mercantile fiects, which sweep the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans—render us denizens of a world, compared with which the limits of Europe dwindle into insignificance. In this wider world, England, the United States, Brazil, and (perhaps) Russia and Indland, are and will, to all human appearance, long continue, the paramount In his wider world, Esgiand, the United States, Brazil, and (perhaps) Russia and Itolland, are and will, to all human appearance, long continue, the paramount powers. The principles of policy by which nations are to regulate their conduct to each other in this expanded sphere are as yet extremely vague and unsettled. It would be an undertaking worthy of a true staesman, in concert with the heart transport. in concert with the best statesmen of the kindred Transatlantic Republic and of Brazil, to devise for this outer world some equitable and comprehensive scheme of international law to which they might con-form their own policies, thereby setting an example and giving a law to other States. EXECUTION OF WILLIAM PALMERA

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM PALMER.

Correspondence of the European Times.

RUGELLY, Saturday Morning, June 14.

During the whole of yesterday the railway trains pouned in their thousands of souls who were this morning to be epectators of the dreadful tragedy which was at so early an hour to be enacted. They were not to be deterred from witnessing the execution, either by wind or weather, and although the rain descended pitilessly the greater part of the day, accompanied by convulsive gusts of wind, there was no lack of esgerness displayed to be present on the mournful occasion. The elements lent a melancholy air to the intended proceedings, and the pervading gloom was only relieved by the commotion of the visitors who were endeavoring to secure favorable spots of observation.

As night came on all the approaches to the jail became more crowd d than during the afternoon, and up to the dawn of this morning there was no abatement of the interest manifested all day. Here they remained in the mud, rain, and in darkness for several hours; once a position taken it was retained most obstinately, and by 8 o'clock this morning there were not less than 20,000 persons present, who exhibited the utmost decorum and regularity. Every available inch of ground was occupied both in front and around the jail. Precisely at the hour appointed for the exception (8 o'clock) the culprit appeared on the drop. He looked exceedingly well, and had presed an excellent night. It had been announced that he would address the multitude on the scaffold, and considerable anxiety was apparent as to the tenor of his observations. He dit not, however, say anything. He was accompanied by the shriff, chaplains, and the other officials connected with the prison; was dressed in the prison dress—a soit of gray. None of his relatives were present, but many of his friends of the turf were witnesses to the sad spectacle. Upon the unfortunate man's appearance, the cap was placed over his face by Smith of Dudley, who performed the duties of executioner, and the tope having been adjusted, in an instant the carthly career of the greatest criminal recorded in the As night came on all the approaches to the jail became more crowd d than during the afternoon, and

annals of history was at an end. He made no confession; even yesterday he desired that the visits of Mr. Wright, the prison philanthropist, should be discontinued, it being alleged that he did not desire to be induced to disclose the truth of the offense with which he was charged. As Palmer is now numbered with the dead, his name, as associated with crime of the deepest dye, will be spoken of and shuddered at for centaries to come. rice to come.
"Nose but himself can be his parallel."

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, June 12, 1866. Reports coming up daily from the regions wasted by the floods have formed, throughout the week, the staple news. They bring the saddest proof that the first loose notions of the extent of damage were not exaggerated-were not even equal to the lamentable facts. Hundreds upon hundreds of houses have been undermined, and are fallen; bridges carried off; railroads and common roads gullied, and rendered impassable for miles; mines and quarries charged to subterranean lakes, or rather, full reservoirs; thousands upon thousands of acres of grain and grass rotted by the water; the very soil itself washed away from many a broad field and fertile hillside; domestic animals drowned; even great numbers of fishes left by the retreating waters to die among the vineyards and corn-fields. I say nothing of the loss of human life. Of the materia less we have as yet no tolerably accurate estimates: but those who rate it by hundreds of millions can hardly be accused of extravagance. The disasters along the course of the Loire prove to be as great as those in the valley of the Rhone. Immediately after his return from the south, the Emperor started off again to visit Tours, Angers, and other inundated districts in the valley of the Loire, taking to boats several times in the course of his progress over the streets of populous towns. The golden opinions he has won by these personal visits to the scenes of misfortune and to the sufferers, are benesity earned. Impressed, whether by senti-ments of policy or of sympathy, by the extremes of suffering before him, he was minded to counter-mend the baptismal fetes and turn the money ap-propriations for them to the alleviation of distress among the victims of the inundations. On his return to Paris it proved that the preparations for the fetes had gone too far to be profitably inter-

rupted And what is to be done? That is the question supposed to be occupying the thoughts of dovern-ment, as it is occupying the thoughts of so many

ment, as it is occupying the thoughts of so many private men.

It is recognized that the appropriations of more than 12.000,000 already made by the State, and the generous subscriptions by the people, which promise to amount to some millions more, will suffice only for the partial alleviation of pressing want among the victims. A credit or loan of some hundreds of millions can alone give efficient relief: its application will probably be connected with the execution of great public works, destined at once to give abundant employment and to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters. If we are to respect the opinions of the Cardinal Archbishop efficients and sluice-ways must be considered ridiculous as means of prevention. This prelate, in a recent mandement, gravely attributes the inundacanals and sluce-ways must be considered radicaleus as means of prevention. This prelate, in a recent mandement, gravely attributes the inundations to a non-observance of the Sabbath! The keeping open on Sunday of handsome shops in Lyons has drawn down, not only on the quarters of that city in which there are no "rich shops," but on extended districts, miles and miles away, "the "avenging hand of God." Such is the language of this impertinent priest. But his revelation of the bidden counsels of Heaven is as incomplete as impertinent. If we could believe this blasphemy, how comprehend the justice of a veogeance that fell so heavily on non-offenders! We do not understand that the "rich shops" in Lyons whose open doors invited the flood, had so much as their door-sills wet by it. But thousands of poor villagers, many of them doubtless as devout observers of the Sabbath as the Archbishop himself, were washed out of house and home.

By the side of this Archiepiscopal twaddle, or blasphemous cant, whichever it may be, we have pie-santer reading in the daily prints of Paris, whole columns of which are filled with the names of contributors to the uniferent subscription now

of contributors to the universal subscription now in Lyons " The sum total already published for Paris alone, must amount to something like ten millions. The lists of contributors are worth reading, from beginning to end, especially by such as deny the original goodness of human nature, and

by such others as believe that it is inherent only in certain social classes.

Here are large subscriptions from the wealthy

and from soulless Corporations—the Bank of ways (some of which have themselves lost largely by the floods) for 260,000 francs; by the side them are the employees, clerks, wo all, of a Railway Company, who subscribe half-aday's wages; here are a Count de Somebody, a wealthy banker, a parvenu millionaire of the Bourse, with their thousands; and here are Ma'amselle Lisette, the grisette, and Pierre Boudin, the masen, Rose Pourpon (poor creatures!), and the rest, with their two francs, and one franc and fifty centimes. A fast young member of the Jockey Club sends in 200 francs; forty workmen, who went to a cheap restaurant in the Rue Montwent to a cheap restaurant in the Rue Mont-martre the other day, called for nothing but bread and water to their dinners, and sent in each his fifteen sous. Count de Mornay set down 5,000 francs against his name. A collector of alms for the sufferers came last Saturday into a poor room, where he found a priest and a man to whom he where he found a priest and a man to whom he was administering the last sacrament; when in the eagerness of his charitable zeal he had half revealed the purpose of his coming, he became fully aware of the situation of things, and was about to retire in confusion: "Father," said the sick man, faintly, "give my clothes to the sufferers by the "fleed, I have no more need of them," and so fell back on the pillow and died. A poor old bed-ridden creature in the "hospice" for the incurables managed to awon off her sulewance of some and managed to swop off her allowance of soup and bread for 25 centimes, five cents, which she sent in to the subscription. The fact is averred in the Constitutionnel newspaper. The same journal publishes a list of contributors, in which I read the grand historical and high-fashionable names of the Faubourg St. Germain with hundreds of france carried out aga not them. The Empress put down 20,000 frames, Madame Basque five frames. Good

women both.

Almost better than this, subscriptions are started in Belgium and Germany. The Hebrew Lord Mayor of London writes that the good work of practical sympathy is begun there. The Fope has subscribed 15,000 francs. So has the Sultan of Turkey. Why should not we in America do something emulous of these Jews, Catholics and Heathens! It never will come too late. It will show our good will and good fellowship. It will be not an ungraceful recognition of the courtesy we met with last year at the Universal Exposition. It will show that we have not forgotten "old lang syne" favors done us by the French. It will help counterbalance the disgrace which Kansas and Congress have, in the eyes of all Europe, lately brought upon us.

eyes of all Europe, lately brought upon us.

I do not know how it is with "all Americans abroad," but all whom I have met for the past few days, since the Sumner news has arrived, wear a shamed, hang dog lock. Men who used to be loud in protest and counter-vituperation against the "insulting language" of the English, now blushingly confess that the most "insulting article" in The Times never told so bad a story of us as can be made up from the Washington correspondence of any New-York paper. At this distance from the scene of strife, less excited by its hot passions, we feel perhaps more acutely than you who are in the midst of it, the shame that now falls as a common lot upon all who bear the name

of Americans.

It is a spectacle, to us as strange as it is painful. out to the despotic powers of Europe fall of edifi-cation and hopeful promise, to see the very rulers and legislators of the only free Republic on earth furnishing them with the most positive arguments against its real freedom and stability. "Think